

## REMARKS

### **Request for Reconsideration, Claims Pending**

The non-final Office action mailed on 6 June 2007 has been considered carefully. Reconsideration of the claimed invention in view of the amendments above and the discussion below is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 8-11 and 13-17 are pending.

### **Arguments re: Metz, Yong & Levitan**

#### **Rejection Summary**

Claims 1 and 8 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 65,978,855 (Metz) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,541,919 (Yong) and U.S. Patent No. 6,965,913 (Levitan).

The Examiner concedes that the combination of Metz and Yong fail to disclose "... multiplexing..." a plurality of different common software content and "... dynamically adjusting the plurality of different common software content multiplexed on the shared communication channel."

#### **Discussion of Claim 1**

Regarding Claim 1, Metz, Yong and Levitan fail to suggest a

... radio communication network software downloading method, comprising:

communicating terminal unique information for downloading common software content from the network to a plurality of terminals in the network on corresponding dedicated communication channels for each terminal;

sending a message to the plurality of terminals on corresponding dedicated communication channels to receive the common software content on a shared channel;

transmitting the common software content from the network to the plurality of terminals on the shared communication channel after sending the message;

multiplexing a plurality of different common software content on the shared communication channel, dynamically adjusting the plurality of different common software content multiplexed on the shared communication channel in proportion to a changing number of the plurality of terminals receiving the plurality of different common software content.

The Examiner's reliance on Levitan to meet the admitted deficiencies of Metz and Yong is misplaced. At col. 7, lines 8-28, Levitan discusses continuing the transmission of an unscheduled file for a number of days based on the number of users requesting the file. In other words, Levitan adjusts the transmission duration of files based on the number of users requesting the file. Levitan does not disclose "... multiplexing a plurality of different common software content on the shared communication channel...." Levitan also fails to disclose "dynamically adjusting" the common software content multiplexed on the shared communication channel in proportion to a changing number of the plurality of terminals receiving the plurality of different common software content. The Examiner's asserted motivation for the putative combination is also misplaced. At col. 4, lines 12-13, Yong teaches dynamically adjusting packet size to achieve priority and bandwidth allocation. The packet size adjustment of Yong has nothing whatsoever to do with "... dynamically adjusting the plurality of different common software

content multiplexed on the shared communication channel ..." as in Claim 1. Claim 1 is thus patentably distinguished over Metz, Young and Levitan.

### Discussion of Claim 8

Claim 8 was amended to depend from Claim 1, rather than Claim 6, which has been canceled. Metz, Yong and Levitan fail to disclose in combination with Claim 1 "... dynamically adjusting the plurality of different common software content based on a priority factor." At col. 3, lines 27-37, Yong discusses multiplexing packets in an order based that gives higher priority to delay-sensitive sources. Packet prioritization is unrelated to the prioritization of common software multiplexed on a shared communication channel. Claim 8 is thus further patentably distinguished over the art.

### **Arguments re: Tanaka, Yong & Levitan**

### Rejection Summary

Claims 9-11, 15 and 17 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,671,509 (Tanaka) in view of Yong and Levitan.

The Examiner admits that Tanaka fails to disclose software content comprising a plurality of files, and dynamically adjusting the software content multiplexed on the shared communication channel by adjusting a number of times each of the plurality of files is transmitted.

### Discussion of Claim 9

Regarding Claim 9, Tanaka, Yong and Levitan fail to disclose or suggest a

... radio communication network software downloading method, comprising:  
transmitting software content from a radio communication network to a plurality of terminals in the network by multiplexing the software content on a shared communication channel received by the plurality of terminals,  
the software content comprises a plurality of software files;  
dynamically adjusting the software content multiplexed on the shared communication channel by adjusting a number of times each of the plurality of software files is transmitted.

Yong teaches buffering data from different sources and multiplexing the data for transmission over a communication link. At col. 2, lines 48-67, Yong discusses prioritizing and segmenting multiple bit streams into variable-length packets. At col. 3, lines 1-36, Yong discloses that the packet sizes are based on the fullness of information buffers and the available bit rate of the output channel.

Tanaka generally discloses a mobile communication unit that may be configured to operate according to different types of communication principles, e.g., PHS, PDC, LAN, etc, using system software received from a base station. The Examiner's references to various passages of Tanaka do not support the asserted rejection. At col. 3, lines 47-51, Tanaka discusses a base station that includes a system software supply means for successively and repeatedly transmitting the system software via a radio link. At col. 4, lines 48-58, Tanaka discusses a base station that transmits system software to a mobile unit over broadcast and control channels corresponding to different modes of operation of the base station. Here, Tanaka multiplexes the

transmission of the software over different channels (corresponding to the different modes of operation of the base station). At col. 8, lines 11-61, Tanaka discusses a unidirectional broadcast channel and a traffic channel used to transfer user information between the base station and mobile station. At col. 12, lines 14-28, Tanaka discusses a common access channel (having a frequency associated with a corresponding zone) shared by multiple mobile stations wherein the common control channel includes a BCCH, a CCCH and a UPCH.

Even if Tanaka implemented the multiplexing scheme of Yong, as suggested by the Examiner, Yong does not disclose multiplexing by "... adjusting a number of times each of the plurality of software files is transmitted." At col. 5, lines 7-32, Yong discusses serving buffers with equal priority for a predetermined partition time  $T_i$ , wherein the partition time may be shortened if the buffer has no more bits to send or a higher priority buffer is ready to send. Yong also discloses extending the partition time if the buffer has additional bits to send, provided that equal priority buffers have no bits to send. In Yong, only the partition time of the different buffers accommodating different data streams is adjusted.

At col. 3, lines 27-34, Levitan discusses transmitting files over a time period that is proportional to the number of clients requesting the file. At col. 7, lines 8-28, Levitan discusses continuing the transmission of an unscheduled file for a number of days based on the number of users requesting the file. In other words, Levitan adjusts the transmission duration of files based on the number of users requesting the file. Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Levitan does not suggest "... dynamically adjusting the software content multiplexed on the shared communication channel by

adjusting a number of times each of the plurality of software files is transmitted." Claim 9 is thus patentably distinguished over the art.

**Prayer For Relief**

In view of the amendments and the discussion above, the Claims of the present application are in condition for allowance. Kindly withdraw any rejections and objections and allow this application to issue as a United States Patent without further delay.

Respectfully submitted,

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